



Not Always Easy

It is not always easy to tell the truth. There is no question, however, about its always being the right thing to do.

Pabst Blue Ribbon

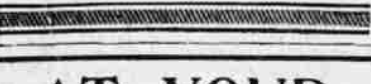
The Beer of Quality
The truth is that Pabst Blue Ribbon has won the world's highest prizes for quality—is as rich in food values and as perfect as scientific methods and brewing skill can make it.

The truth is that Pabst Blue Ribbon has a smooth, agreeable flavor and a delightful aftertaste which distinguish it from all other beers.

Made and Bottled Only by Pabst at Milwaukee

Telephone the dealer below to deliver a case of Blue Ribbon beer to your home. Prove to yourself that we are justified in making the above statements.

The Fred J. Kiesel Co.
335-337 24th St.
31 Both Lines



AT YOUR SERVICE

Part of the electric lighting service which we offer our customers without extra cost is not generally known.
Correct illumination is a science. It must be studied and mastered before the desired results can be obtained.
We place expert illuminating engineering service at the command of every customer and prospective customer.
Our object is not to install the most lamps. On the contrary, it is to give you the lighting you need with the fewest lamps, properly arranged.
Ask for the Commercial Department.
Bell, Exchange 32. Ind. 777.
UTAH LIGHT & RAILWAY CO.
Electricity for Everything.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
ISSUES
TRAVELERS' CHEQUES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
MONEY ORDERS.
CABLE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY, PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
OFFICE, UNION DEPOT.

Ogden Sewer, Pipe & Clay Co.
Still selling the celebrated **HIAWATHA COAL**
Fresh from the mine, at **\$5.00 Delivered**
Both Phones.

Just Look at Yourself
When you try on one of our suits and you will admit that the fabric, the fit, and the finish sets off your figure to advantage. We warrant every garment we make to be perfect in every particular, or there is no sale. Style is the chief feature after the exact fit, and our reputation is built upon our past successes in pleasing patrons.
Prices \$17.50 and up
NEW HAMPSHIRE WOOLEN MILLS.
211 Twenty-fifth St.

FARMERS DECIDE TO GROW BEETS

Beet Growers and Officials of Amalgamated Sugar Company Reach an Agreement Which Will Make Possible a Great Acreage of Beets This Season—Happy Solution of the Controversy.

After a five-hour conference with Judge H. H. Rolapp and E. S. Rolapp, of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, the farmers' committee, composed of J. L. Robson, J. R. Beus, David Hancock and H. F. Petterson, late Monday afternoon reached an agreement which will be received with genuine rejoicing by farmers, business men and all other interests.
The agreement as signed will make possible, by reason of the terms granted, the planting of an unusually large acreage of sugar beets and, as a result, this should be a banner year in the industry in the country tributary to Ogden.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

J. L. Robson, one of the committeemen representing the farmers, in a talk with a representative of the Standard, said the final outcome of the long drawn-out negotiations should call for the hearty cooperation of all the farmers in support of what has been accomplished, and he expected to see more contracts signed up in the next week or two than in any season in several years past.
The terms of the agreement as entered into Monday are as follows:
At a meeting of the Farmers' committee and the Sugar company, Feb. 20th, 1911, the following was agreed between the parties named:
First. That all loading stations be made satisfactory to at least 75 per cent of the farmers interested.
Second. That the farmers in delivering their beets at the factory, shall be allowed to dump them on the ground after the bins are reasonably full, and not be compelled to pitch them unreasonably high.
Third. That the 3 1/2 pound limit as to weight of beets be stricken from the contracts for 1911.
Fourth. That the beet raisers have the privilege to employ a practical chemist who has had at least one year's experience in the sugar factory who, with the factory chemist, shall decide the per cent of saccharine and purity of the beets.
Fifth. That the beet raisers receive \$5.00 per ton for 15 per cent beets; \$4.75 for 14 per cent beets; \$4.50 for 13 per cent beets; and \$4.25 for 12 per cent beets, F. O. B. factory.
Sixth. All beets ordered delivered under the sliding scale contract, prior to November 1st, will be paid for at the rate of \$5.00 per ton, irrespective of per cent of saccharine, F. O. B. factory.
Seventh. That each loading place for beets can decide whether they will accept the sliding scale mentioned above, or \$4.75 per ton flat rate, F. O. B. factory.
Eighth. That the Sugar company agrees to build what is known as a dumping platform and apparatus at all loading stations where contracts are made for 600 acres of beets.
Ninth. That inasmuch as there is a contract between the Sugar company and others for the pulp, the beet raisers defer their grievance on this matter until the expiration of the same.
Tenth. That the beet raisers and the Sugar company shall select a man who will act as mediator in all differences that may arise, and all such differences may be reported to him at once, and his duty shall be to investigate the same and hear both sides of the question, and suggest a remedy as between both parties concerned. Expenses for same to be paid by the Sugar company.

J. L. ROBSON,
J. R. BEUS,
DAVID HANCOCK,
H. F. PETTERSON,
Committee.
AMALGAMATED SUGAR COMPANY,
By E. S. ROLAPP.

HARVESTING LATE ICE CROP

Manager Thomas of the Ogden Ice company has fifty men at work cutting ice on the Thomas & Stone pond, immediately east of Glenwood Park, and, as soon as the crop there is placed in the store house, the ice on what is known as the Browning pond will be harvested.
Mr. Thomas says his company expects to cut about 2,000 tons from the two ponds at this time, together with that already cut, will nearly fill the ice houses. The company will have about 4,500 tons of natural ice for consumption in the city this year. The ice that is being cut is about seven and a half inches thick and is of a good quality, growing thicker each day of this cold period. The present cutting will require about four days' time to complete.

TOMORROW AFTERNOON THERE WILL BE A MATINEE AT THE ORPHEUM. BRING THE CHILDREN.

CAPITOL BILL SIGNED BY SPRY

The state capitol bill is now a law. The measure was signed Monday afternoon by Governor William Spry and filed with the secretary of state. The bill contained an emergency clause, and became a law the moment it was signed by the governor.
Under this law the state board of loan commissioners is authorized to issue immediately state bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, to be spent under the direction of the state capitol commission and with the approval of the state board of examiners, for the erection of a new state capitol.
The measure passed both houses of the legislature more than a week ago, and it has been held up by the governor in order that he might obtain the best legal advice possible relative to the constitutionality of the bill. Some questions as to the validity of the measure were raised, and in order to make them clear the governor called into consultation with him several of the most prominent legal authorities of the state. The attorneys agreed that the bill was constitutional in every way, and on their advice the governor signed the bill.
The signing of the measure closes a

TEACHERS AT PROVO TO RESIGN

Provo, Feb. 21.—Prof. Henry Peterson, dean of the teachers' college of Brigham Young University, returned from Mant today and held a conference with his brother, Joseph Peterson, professor of psychology, and Ralph V. Chamberlain, professor of biology, all three of whom will be asked this week to either resign from the faculty or cease teaching doctrines that are regarded as heresies by the church authorities, since they are contrary to the Mormon belief.

The three professors will not issue a statement to the public until they have been formally apprised of the recommendations of the general board of education of the church. Friends of the three professors believe that they will act in unison by resigning, instead of accepting the other alternative of adhering more closely to the religious views to the church, as interpreted in its most important educational institution.

While complaints have been general against the three men, and while all of the objections crystallized into an investigation by the church board it is believed that one of the most objectionable utterances was an article appearing in the "White and Blue" as a supplement to the college paper, from the pen of Prof. Chamberlain. Those who know the orthodox views of all three men regard this stirring exposition as one that typifies the ideas of all.

The article is entitled "Evolution and Theistic Belief" and expounds theories that are contrary to the belief of the Mormon church regarding the origin of man. The Chamberlain article in part follows:

The dualism or antagonism manifested in what has been widely spoken of as the conflict between science and religion, has been a conspicuous phenomenon in our modern age. The same conflict, in one form or another, extends back to very early times. In Greece, centuries before the foundation of Christianity, contention was rife, which largely parallels in some fundamentals the controversy of recent times. In truth, however, a large amount of the modern conflict has been due to essential or has been due to mutual failure on the part of the combatants to understand each other. If these would stop long enough to agree upon definitions and to reach some real understanding of each other's meaning and point of view, they would in most cases end by agreement. It is another case illustrated by the dispute over the two-sided shield. Those who saw but one side might conclude the shield to be black; but the other side of the shield might be white, and those who had had this side alone presented to them might justly contend for the whiteness. Both would be in possession of the truth, but out of the whole truth, which would consist in a combination of the truth possessed by the two. In this conflict both sides have been guilty of the folly of dogmatism; and in a large number of cases the question has ceased to be one as to fact or truth, and has become one as to the relative skill of the opponents in debate.

Stripping off all the surplage and coming to the heart of the matter, the underlying cause of the controversy with which we are dealing has always been a difference in the philosophic interpretation of nature. Since the days of early Greece there have been men who saw nature as something designed and sustained by a conscious intelligence; while there have been others who saw nothing in or behind nature excepting so-called natural causes, forces acting blindly and inevitably. Either God controls nature it has been thought, or else nature runs itself by virtue of blind resident causes. Thus we have theism and naturalism respectively. The naturalism of recent times has been essentially materialism, embracing the view that the universe can be reduced wholly to "matter and motion." We see, then, that it is over the questions of efficient causation that controversy has been waged and can understand why so much importance has been attached to the question of origins. Now evolution, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, deals essentially with the origin of organic forms and in the minds of many has seemed thereby to bear with great weight upon this question of causation. Hence, we can easily understand the tremendous storm raised fifty years ago when the theory was revived so much vigor by Spencer, Darwin and others. There were then many opponents of religion, who short-sightedly claimed that the establishment of the truth of evolution would be the last link in the evidence required for the complete proof of naturalism; and there were likewise many naturalists who with the utmost folly acquiesced in this opinion that naturalism and evolution were one and inseparable.

It is very interesting and instructive to note that while theologians of fifty and twenty-five years ago thus so widely and so warmly opposed evolution as making for pure materialism, most of those of the early part of the eighteenth century did not look upon the evolution of species from species or even their origin spontaneously from inorganic matter as having any theological bearing other than as "instances of that various wonder of the world which in devout minds is food for devotion." In the best minds of those earlier centuries there was never so much as a well-defined suspicion that theological faith was in any way opposed by the phenomena of the natural origin of the different forms of plants and animals. On the contrary, many of the best minds of the church not only accepted the doctrine of evolution, but extensively developed the theory as describing the method or one very important method of creation.

Among the Greeks the evolution theory reached its highest and most refined development in the master mind of Aristotle. Aristotle was much more than a mere speculator; for he pursued in his natural history studies the inductive or scientific method which alone has given us substantial advances in knowledge. He made various discoveries of fundamental significance which have been confirmed within the last century. He understood correctly the general character of the origin of the individual as a progressive development from a simple germ to the complex adult, and subsequently extended this development process to the kinds of organisms, definitely conceiving of the ori-

gin of the higher from successively lower and lower forms through the operation of a "perfecting principle" or law.

Through the collapse of the ancient classic civilization and the crushing of Greek freedom of thought, the mental continuity of the kind of investigation and thinking represented so brilliantly in Aristotle was completely broken. For nearly two thousand years no real successor to Aristotle appeared, the writings on nature that have come down to us from these long centuries representing a surprisingly lower plane. Among the Romans the poet Lucretius was much impressed with the evolution idea; and in his De Rerum Natura he represents the process as applying to all things both living and inorganic. Lucretius, however, wrought wholly in speculation and fancy, as did Pliny the elder who lived during the first century A. D. Long famed as the foremost naturalist of antiquity, we now know that Pliny added nothing to our knowledge but that, as a shallow compiler, he wrought together fact and the fabulous indiscriminately.

The world-renouncing character of the Christianity of the middle ages was not favorable to devotion to natural things; and, in fact, direct investigation of nature was completely dead. The writings of the time were largely based upon such works as those of Pliny and treated in all seriousness such mythical creatures as the phoenix and dragon. The fact was that the formation of man, was thought to have been created directly by God moulded directly with his hands, all things, both living and dead. At all times, however, there was present along with this belief another equally ancient and rather more scriptural, according to which creation in the beginning was largely potential. According to this the impress of the Creator was given once for all, and under its power the actual formation and unfolding of natural things was even yet continuing—the creation occurring indirectly through the operation of secondary causes as an evolution process.

A dominant belief in this matter, based upon the passage in Genesis referring to the formation of man, was that God moulded directly with his hands, all things, both living and dead. At all times, however, there was present along with this belief another equally ancient and rather more scriptural, according to which creation in the beginning was largely potential. According to this the impress of the Creator was given once for all, and under its power the actual formation and unfolding of natural things was even yet continuing—the creation occurring indirectly through the operation of secondary causes as an evolution process.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK CITY GUIDES

This paper is in receipt of the standard guide of Washington, D. C., and also of the city of New York. These guides are indispensable to those unfamiliar with the two big cities and who intend to visit them. The guides, in addition to maps of the cities named, give full information concerning all important points and places. Each guide can be secured for 25c. Address Foster & Reynolds Co., No. 1 Madison Ave., New York.

UNION PACIFIC FILES AN ANSWER

In the damage suits of Walter Reid and his brother, against the Union Pacific Railway company, the defendants have filed an answer denying that they falsely imprisoned the plaintiffs, claiming that the public prosecutors failed to do their duty or the cases against them would not have been dismissed.
It will be remembered that a short time ago the plaintiffs were arrested by a special agent of the railway company and held in jail a number of days without a hearing. They claim that they were maltreated by the railroad employes. They are suing for damages in the sum of \$10,000 each.

LUMBERMEN IN SESSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The eighth annual convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's association, the Lumbermen's Mutual society opened here today with an address of welcome by James W. J. Jr., president of the Merchants' exchange. The response was made by Rev. William J. Hindley, of Spokane, Wash. The annual address was delivered by President J. H. Dunlop, of Cascade Locks.
READ THE CLASSIFIED PAGE.



THE KING AND GROUP OF PONIES, IN THE BIG MUSICAL PRODUCTION, "THE QUEEN OF THE MOULIN ROUGE." OGDEN THEATER, MATINEE AND NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22ND.

gln of the higher from successively lower and lower forms through the operation of a "perfecting principle" or law.
Through the collapse of the ancient classic civilization and the crushing of Greek freedom of thought, the mental continuity of the kind of investigation and thinking represented so brilliantly in Aristotle was completely broken. For nearly two thousand years no real successor to Aristotle appeared, the writings on nature that have come down to us from these long centuries representing a surprisingly lower plane. Among the Romans the poet Lucretius was much impressed with the evolution idea; and in his De Rerum Natura he represents the process as applying to all things both living and inorganic. Lucretius, however, wrought wholly in speculation and fancy, as did Pliny the elder who lived during the first century A. D. Long famed as the foremost naturalist of antiquity, we now know that Pliny added nothing to our knowledge but that, as a shallow compiler, he wrought together fact and the fabulous indiscriminately.

DANDRUFF AND ITCHING SCALP YIELD TO THIS TREATMENT

Why experiment trying to drive the dandruff germ from underneath the skin with greasy lotions or fancy hair-dressing when druggists everywhere and in Ogden the BADCON PHARMACY will guarantee ZEMO and ZEMO soap to entirely rid the scalp of the germ life that causes the trouble.
ZEMO and ZEMO SOAP can be obtained in any city or town in America, and are recognized the best and most economical treatment for all affections of the skin or scalp whether on infant or grown person. One shampoo with ZEMO SOAP and application of ZEMO will stop itching and cleanse the scalp of dandruff and scurf. Application of ZEMO and use of ZEMO soap will cure the most obstinate case of seborrhea or skin disease.
We invite you to try ZEMO and ZEMO SOAP and if not entirely satisfied we will refund your money.

MORNING EXAMINER SOUVENIR EDITION

Announcement was made in these columns recently of the fact that The Morning Examiner will issue at an early date a special illustrated souvenir edition of Ogden and vicinity. Never in the history of our city has there existed an interest so wide in its resources and possibilities as at the present time. It is the testimony of every tourist who visits Ogden that right here we have one of the coming cities of the west. The information contained in this souvenir we hope will cover every phase of our commercial development.
Pioneer Charles F. Middleton, collaborating with John V. Bluth, will tell the story of Ogden in its infancy; C. A. Henry on the railroad development; George H. Mattson on our canning industry; Joseph Barker on dairying; J. L. Robinson on sugar beets; Oscar H. Madison on the county roads; Dr. H. M. Rowe, Lyman Sken and Walter J. Lindsay on the stock industry; F. A. Dix on horticulture; E. G. McGuffin on grape culture; Prof. W. S. Ezell, forestry; John L. Wilson, truck gardening; Frank M. Driggs will tell the work that the Utah State School for the Deaf and Blind is doing; Dr. E. G. Gowans on the Utah industrial school; Dr. A. F. Ries on the health of our city; Prof. Mills and Peterson will describe the work of our city and county schools; the ministers will write of their local charges; other men and women will be importuned during the next fortnight to assist in making this souvenir the greatest boon for Weber county ever published.

AVIATION MEET LOGAN, UTAH, FEBRUARY 22.

The aviation meet set for February 15th at Logan, has been postponed until February 22nd. Reduced rates will be made by O. S. L. from Ogden, Cornish, Preston, and intermediate points on that date, tickets limited to the 23rd Ely, Willard and Walker, who have made successful flights at Salt Lake, will be present. See Oregon Short Line Agents for rates and further particulars.

MAKES LAND SHOW PERMANENT AFFAIR

Ogden's land show, held in January, was such a success that the management proposes to make it an annual affair and has sent letters to the Utah state officers and the members of the legislature asking that Friday, October 27, 1911, be set apart as Utah day at the show.
The purpose for which the exhibit was established was to show the east and the middle west what the newer west has to offer in the way of opportunities and turn the tide of immigration from the southwest and Canada. For this reason exhibits were confined to California, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Oregon, Montana, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Both because of its success and to carry out the purpose for which it was organized, the show, the management has decided, must be made an annual event. The next exhibit will be held October 16-28.

The letters to the state officials of Utah and the members of the legislature give the following reasons why Utah should set apart a state day:
"In order to give the states named the greatest possible opportunity to tell those who attend the exposition of their resources and opportunities, special state days have been set aside that your state may be appropriately represented and that it may obtain the benefit of wide and effective public-

PAINS—ACHES—CONGESTION.
No matter what the cause, there is nothing like **Musterole** for driving out pain. It instantly relieves congestion which is the cause of all aches and pains.
MUSTEROLE
Its speedy relief in cases of Colds in Chest or Lungs, Pneumonia, Cough, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Muscles and Stiff Joints is simply marvellous.
More efficient than a mustard plaster for all purposes and positively will not blister.
Keep a jar on hand for emergencies. It may prevent a serious or fatal illness.
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